

appliances for protection from fire, and the inmates who are able should be organized as a fire company; its grounds should be plowed, planted in peas, and after turning under, resown with good lawn grass. We think, also, that as soon as practicable, the present water-closet and compost heap should be abolished, and modern closets introduced, and the sewage conveyed beyond the town limits.

It is unnecessary to add that the maintenance of these heroes should be the pride of every North Carolinian who appreciates the high position in the family of States accorded to this commonwealth by the valor and devotion of their living and dead comrades in the war between the States.

From this general review, it will be seen that at no period were the charitable and penal establishments of North Carolina so efficient, so numerous, and so well sustained by a generous and humane people; and it cannot be doubted, that in proportion as the means can be supplied, without unduly oppressing the tax-paying citizens, as our numbers and wealth increase, these institutions will multiply in number, and extend in size and means, for the sad necessity grows with increased population, with even additional ratio.

Among these additional institutions the foremost claim must be made for the organization of a

NORTH CAROLINA REFORM SCHOOL.

It would perhaps be undesirable, if not improper, to reiterate the arguments, in detail, for the founding of such an institution, which were presented in full in the Biennial Report of 1891-'92, or to recall the efforts in its behalf recounted in the Annual Report of 1893.

But I beg leave to add that time has demonstrated, again and again, the need in this State of such a reformatory. Chief-Justice Shepherd, and nearly every judge on the bench throughout the State, cordially supports the proposition. The increase of such institutions abroad, until they number 60 in the United States, is a silent but powerful witness in their behalf. The multiplication of lamentable cases of